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GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE GENUS CŒLODON.—In the Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. v, 1887, Prof. J. G. Reinhardt gives the first full account of the genus *Cœlodon* of Lund, heretofore only described from a few fragments. The remains were all found by Lund in Brazil, and include, besides the fragments of the *C. maquinensis*, a skull and a good many bones of the skeleton of a second species which is described by Reinhardt as *C. escrivanensis.* The characters of the genus are very interesting, being near to *Megatherium*, although the species were not larger than the great ant-eater. The paper is well illustrated.

DAWSON ON EOZOÖN.—In the last number of the *Amer. Journ. of Science and Arts*, Prof. Dawson criticises the memoir of Möbius mentioned in the last number of the NATURALIST. He thinks that Dr. Möbius has misinterpreted the evidence derived from his specimens. Thus he has mistaken the veins of chrysotile, which traverse the serpentine and calcite, for the walls of the *Eozoön* chambers. His objections to the unsymmetrical and irregular forms of the large so-called tubules, are met by the statement that these irregularities are due to pressure, faulting and other incidents of fossilization. The regular round and branching tubules, regarded as accidental by Möbius, are stated to be the normal structure by Dawson.

A NEW GENUS OF PERISSODACTYLA.—In 1873 I described a species of ungulate, supposed to be related to the *Rhinoceridæ*, from the White river beds of Colorado, under the name of *Hyracodon quadriplicatus.* Further investigation shows that this animal represents a genus hitherto unknown, whose affinities are probably as much to the tapirs as to the rhinoceroses. The molars have the form and structure of those of *Lophiodon*, and the third and fourth premolars have the same characters as the true molars, which is not the case in that genus. The second premolar presents the elongate form characteristic of some species of *Anchitherium.* It has two cross-crests, and the external longitudinal crest presents three lobes besides the anterior and posterior prolongations, somewhat as in the corresponding deciduous tooth. I call this genus *Anchisodon:* the species *A. quadriplicatus* was as large as the *Aceratherium occidentale.* A second species has been found in the John Day region of Oregon, in the White river formation. Its molar teeth differ in the presence of a fossa which is isolated by the contact of the edges of two processes, one from the external crest, the other from the posterior cross-crest. The anterior cross-crest has no processes; there is a compressed tubercle at the entrance of the transverse valley, but no cingulum on the posterior base of the crown as in *A. quadriplicatus.* The fore and aft diameter of a middle molar is .028 m., the transverse .028. The anterior crest is strongly recurved, and the posterior notch is profound. Enamel smooth. The species may be called *Anchisodon tubifer*.—*E. D. Cope*.

A NEW GENUS OF ICHTHYOPTERYGIA.—Prof. Marsh has recently described a genus which he does not distinguish from *Ichthyosaurus* excepting by the entire absence of teeth, and even of a dental groove. He names the genus *Sauranodon*. The only known species *S. natans* is from the marine Jurassic of the Rocky mountains, and is about nine feet in length. Prof. Marsh proposes to regard *Sauranodon* as the type of a new order, but the only reason he assigns for this course, the absence of teeth, is insufficient.

MUSCHELKALK FOSSILS IN IDAHO.—In the last number of the *Bulletin* of the Hayden Survey, Dr. A. C. Peale describes certain mesozoic strata of South-eastern Idaho, which contain both Jurassic and Triassic invertebrate fossils. The lowest of these contains Cephalopods described by Dr. White, which Mr. Hyatt regards as more nearly allied to the forms of the Muschelkalk, although they are associated with some Jurassic species, one of which is also doubtfully identified from the top of the section.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.[1]

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION. — In the NATURALIST for August, 1878, mention was made of the sailing of the small schooner *Willem Barentz* from Ijmuiden, on the 5th of May, 1873, for the Arctic seas. This preliminary voyage was chiefly undertaken to give experience in ice navigation to officers and men, as well as to make scientific observations in the Barentz sea, between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, and is expected to be followed by a second and more important expedition. For an account of the experiences of this small company of fourteen souls, we are indebted chiefly to Mr. Clements R. Markham.[2]

After calling at the Norwegian port of Bergen, they set sail on the 18th of May for Jan Mayen, arriving in sight of this remote volcanic island on a fine day, June 9th. The view, so rarely enjoyed in this region of continual fog, was impressive. The island is thirty miles long and nine broad, and at the north end rises the remarkable volcanic peak, Beerenberg, 6300 feet in height, covered with snow almost to the water's edge, and presenting a most imposing appearance, the high jagged summits of the lower hills, from which smoke was slowly rising, appearing quite dwarfed in comparison.[3]

A storm arising prevented their landing, and on the 12th they

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[1] Edited by ELLIS H. YARNALL, Philadelphia.

[2] *Proceedings Royal Geographical Society*, January, 1879.

[3] See *Illustrated London News* for October 26, 1878, for view of Jan Mayen from photograph taken on board of the *Willem Barentz*. Also number for January 25, 1879.